ANDREYEVA, T. F.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/49

Authors : Andreyeva, T. F.

Title : Albumin formation during the photosynthesis process

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 165-167, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted with tobacco leaves and N^{15} and C^{14} isotopes to determine the albumin formation process during photosynthesis. Results obtained are tabulated. Eleven references: 9 USSR, 1 Dutch and 1 USA (1936-1953). Tables; diagram.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 9, 1955

ANDREYEVA, T. F.

Synthesis of protein in the green leaf. T. F. Andreeva (K. A. Timiryazev Inst. Plant. Physiol., Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 5, 157-63(1958); cf. *C.A.* 49, 12015e.—Expts. with $C^{14}O_2$ and $(N^{15}H_4)_2SO_4$ labels run with kidney bean and tobacco plants showed that formation of protein during photosynthesis requires the participation of both C^{14} and N^{15}. In the absence of photosynthesis the leaves and other organs form proteins by utilizing carbohydrates as the source of energy and org. C. The results indicate protein formation during photosynthesis as occurring directly from the early intermediates of photosynthesis rather than from the carbohydrates proper. G. M. Kosolapoff

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ANDREYEVA, T. F., VOSKRESENSKAYA, N. P., NIKIFOROVICH, A. A.

"Different ways of transformation of carbon assimilated by plants in the process of photosynthesis," a paper presented at the International Conference of Radioisotopes in Scientific Research, 9-20 Sep 57.

20-114-3-58/60

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, T. F., Nal'borchik, E. Ya.

TITLE: On the Influence of the Physiological Condition of the Plant and of Some Extraneous Effects Upon the Composition of Photosynthetic Products (K voprosu o vliyanii fiziologicheskogo sostoyaniya rasteniya i nekotorykh vneshnikh vozdeystviy na sostav produktov fotosinteza)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 3, pp. 662-665 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Research work of the last years led to a proof, by means of isotopic analysis and chromatographic analysis, of the formation of amino acid and albumen substances during photosynthesis. It remained unknown, however, how large the share of these substances in the photosynthetic products was. It was unknown whether the quantity of these products changes in plants with different metabolism or in the same plant during ontogenesis under the influence of extraneous agents. There exist data on a differing distribution of carbon, which had been assimilated during photosynthesis, among the different substance fractions, and in dependence on the type of plant as well as on photosynthetic conditions. The

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On the Influence of the Physiological Condition of the Plant and of Some Extraneous Effects Upon the Composition of Photosynthetic Products

authors of the paper under review had the intention of following the participation of photosynthetic carbon in the formation of amino acids, albumen substances and carbohydrates under different physiological conditions as well as at changes in extraneous factors of the environment. Beans (Phaseolus) and peasant tobacco (Nicotiana rustica) were used in these experiments: cut-off leaves or leaf sectors, leaves still connected with the plant, under light or in the dark, were used as test material. On the day before the experiment, a solution of 1 % of $(N^{15}H_4)_2SO_4$ with heavy nitrogen, ten times enriched, was introduced through the root. Radioactive carbon dioxide was introduced into the leaves. These are the results of the experiments: Under natural conditions of growth the formation of amino acids and of albumen substances takes place in the leaf during the photosynthesis. The quantitative relations in the composition of the photosynthetic products being formed (carbohydrates, albumen substances, amino acids, organic acids) vary according to the species of the plant, the age of the plant, the physiological state of the plant, and extraneous influences. The share of albumen in the pro-

S/030/60/000/05/23/056
B015/B008

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, T. F., Candidate of Biological Sciences, Borodin, L. S., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Glazunov, M. N., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Application of Stable Isotopes in Science and Technology

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 5, pp. 82-83

TEXT: The Conference which was convened by the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin dealt with this problem. The Conference was held in Leipzig from December 10 to 12, 1959. A large number of scientists, collaborators of various scientific research organizations and delegates from the industry of Eastern Germany, as well as scientists from Hungary, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia attended. I.Muehlenpford, Director of the Institute of Physical Methods of the Separation of Isotopes, opened the Conference which dealt with problems of the application of isotopes in biology and chemistry, as well as the

Card 1/2

ANDREYEVA, T. F., (USSR)

"Features of the Amino Acid and Protein Formation in the Leaves of Plants during Photosynthesis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow 10-16 Aug 1961.

ANDREYEVA, T.F.; KORZHEVA, G.F.

Particular aspects of the development of amino acids and proteins in leaves during photosynthesis. Fiziol. rast. 8 no.4:441-448 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Plants, Effect of light on)
(Amino acids)
(Proteins)

ANDREYEVA, T.F.; KORZHEVA, G.F.

Diurnal variations in the amount of amino acids in a sunflower leaf. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.6:1455-1458 Ap 62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(Amino acids) (Sunflowers)

ANDREYEVA, T.F.; KORZHEVA, G.F.

Effect of the spectral composition and intensity of light on the formation of amino acids in leaves. Fiziol. rast.11 no.6:951-960 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

ANDREYEVA, T.K.

Degeneration of the potato in the northern zone. Uch. zap. Chuv. gos. ped. inst. no.7:100-132 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

L 5451-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019751 UR/0051/65/019/002/0177/0180

539.196.3

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. A.; Andreyeva, T. L.; Malyshev, V. I.; Sorokin, V. N.

TITLE: Broadening of emission lines of thallium by molecular hydrogen

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 177-180

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, emission line, line broadening, hydrogen, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: The broadening of the 5350 and 3776 Å emission lines of thallium by molecular hydrogen was investigated using thallium atoms excited by photodissociation of Tl-I molecules. The procedure was to irradiate a quartz cell containing the gas by means of an external source (PRK-2 mercury lamp), and to measure the width of the excited-atom lines as a function of the pressure and of the type of gas. A diagram of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The hydrogen pressures ranged from 0 to 720 mm Hg. The photodissociation was excited as a result of absorption of the 2002, 1972, and 1942 Å mercury lines by the Tl-I molecules. The Tl-atom fluorescence spectra were obtained with an ISP-28 spectrograph crossed with a Fabry-Perot etalon. The 5350 and 3776 Å line profiles were determined by photographic photometry. A linear variation of the width of both lines approximately from 0.1 to 0.75 cm^{-1} was observed on changing the hydrogen

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L 5451-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019751 2/

pressure from 0 to 720 mm Hg. The broadening of the cross section, due to elastic collision of the thallium atoms with the hydrogen molecules, was found to be 10^{-14} cm^2, which does not differ much from the values obtained for collisions between alkaline metals and molecular hydrogen. "We thank R. A. Bazhulin, S. G. Rautian, and I. I. Sobel'man for useful discussions and advice, and I. S. Marshak and his co-workers D. A. Goukhberg and G. N. Semenova of the Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod (Moscow Electric Bulb Plant) for preparing the lamps." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OP, NP

NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 5451-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019751

ENCLOSURE: 01

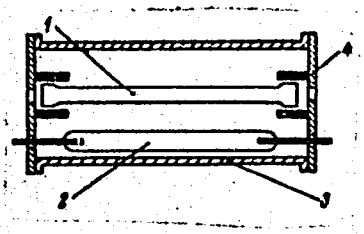

Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup.

1 - Cell, 2 - exciting source, 3 - housing,
4 - heated holders.

Card 3/3 hd

L 9497-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WG

ACC NR: AP6000193 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/005/1408/1410

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, T. L.; Dudkin, V. A.; Malyshev, V. I.; Mikhaylov, G. V.; Sorokin, V. N.; Novikova, L. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Photodissociation laser

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 5, 1965, 1408-1410

TOPIC TAGS: laser, gaseous state laser, photodissociation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the dependence of the oscillation threshold and the pulsed energy output of a photodissociation laser based on CH_3I or CF_3I (recently fabricated by J. V. V. Kasper and G. C. Pimental [Applied physics letters, v. 5, no. 11, 1964, p. 231]) on the pressure of the gaseous CH_3I or CF_3I. In the first series of experiments, the authors used a 50-cm-long argon-filled flash tube with a 50-μf capacitor bank (voltage 2—10 kw). A 60-cm-long quartz tube with a 7-mm inner diameter equipped with Brewster-angle windows was used as the laser tube. The flash tube and the adjacent laser tube were wrapped in aluminum foil. A confocal cavity formed by two concave gold-surfaced mirrors (radius 1 m) was used in the experiments. The output energy of the CF_3I laser pulse was observed to reach a peak at a pressure

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L 9497-66
ACC NR: AP6000193 O

of 80—100 torr. At this pressure and at a pump power of 1600 j, the average output energy of the CF_3I laser was 10^{-2} j and the peak power, approximately 1 kw. Up to a pump energy of 1600 j, the output energy was a linear function of the pump energy. In another series of experiments with an elliptical lamp, dielectric coated mirrors, and an effective cell and lamp length of 250 mm, the threshold for oscillation decreased by more than a factor of two. For the CF_3I laser, the threshold reached a minimum at about 80 j at a pressure of 10—20 torr. In the case of the CH_3I laser, the threshold was at a minimum at a pressure of less than 1 torr. From the standpoint of high power output CF_3I appears to be more promising than CH_3I since higher power output is obtained at higher pressure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [CS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4162

Card 2/2

ANDREYEVA, T.I.; MALYSHEV, V.I.

Dependence of the parameters of infrared absorption bands on viscosity. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.2:213-216 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 24284-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6007007 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/002/0333/0334

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, T. L.; Dudkin, V. A.; Malyshev, V. I.; Sorokin, V. N. 44 42 B

ORG: none

TITLE: The excitation of thallium atoms by interaction with ammonia molecules

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 333-334

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, ammonia, light emission, spectral line, light excitation, fluorescence

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation (Opt. i spektr. v. 19, 177, 1965) of the effect of impurities on the intensity and width of thallium atomic emission lines, where it was observed that addition of ammonia greatly increases the intensity of the 3519 Å line, corresponding to the $^6D_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^6P_{3/2}$ transition, without affecting the intensity of the other lines. To clarify this phenomenon further, the authors investigated the emission spectrum of atomic thallium in the presence of ammonia molecules when irradiated by a mercury lamp. The results have shown that the selective excitation of the $^6D_{5/2}$ level of thallium depends on the interaction of the excited ammonia molecule with a thallium atom, and is not related to the presence of TlI molecules. An analysis of various possible mechanisms for the selective excitation of the $^6D_{5/2}$ atomic-thallium level, aimed at explaining the observed phenomena, shows that the mechanism of sensitized fluorescence with transfer of excitation energy from the ammonia molecules to the thallium atoms comes closest to satisfying

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.196.3

the requirement that the excited thallium atom concentration be linearly dependent on the excitation source power. Although in principal excitation processes with transfer energy from a molecule to an atom are possible, none have been observed as yet. The authors therefore suggest also a one-quantum process which could lead to the formation of excited thallium atoms, namely photodissociation of the hydride molecule $TlH(Tl + h\nu \rightarrow Tl^* + H)_3$ and of the quasi-molecule $TlNH_3$ which results from the chemical interaction of thallium with hydrogen or with ammonia respectively. Although the observed decrease in the amount of ammonia in the thallium cell under irradiation by a mercury lamp may indicate that a chemical interaction occurs between the thallium atoms and the ammonia molecules, the experiments show that the same occurs for pure ammonia. It is therefore deduced that the experiments confirm the hypothesis that the principal atomic excitation is due in this case to sensitized fluorescence, with transfer of excitation from the ammonia molecule to the thallium atom. The authors thank P. A. Bazhulin for discussing the results and A. N. Terenin for valuable suggestions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

86160

S/193/60/000/011/017/022
A004/A001

187400 1087

AUTHORS: Mkhitaryan, M. S., Andreyeva, T. M., Tupitsyn, G. I.

TITLE: Electrodeposition of Metals on Chromium

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 11, pp. 63-64

TEXT: When depositing a nickel layer of approximately 25 μ on a chromium plating a cracking of the chrome is not observed even at temperatures considered high for nickel and chromium. In order to obtain a strong bond between the chromium and nickel layers a special technology has been developed to prepare the chromium-plated surface. The chromium-plated parts are degreased in an ordinary alkali bath. After being washed in hot and cold running water the component is pickled in 50% hydrochloric acid and held until a uniform gassing can be observed over the whole surface. Then the components are nickel-plated in one of the electrolytes the composition of which is shown in the following table:

Table

A) electrolyte composition; B) component concentration in the electrolytes; 1) nickel-chloride, gram/liter; 2) nickel-sulfate, gram/liter; 3) hydrochloric

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S/193/60/000/011/017/022
A004/A001

Electrodeposition of Metals on Chromium

described are characterized by their high oxidation resistance and strong bond between the inner (chromium) and outer (nickel) layer. No flaking or blistering occurs in such coatings even at high temperatures in the range of 800 - 1,000°C. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

S/193/62/000/004/002/008
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Mkhitaryan, L. S., Andreyeva, T. M., Tupitsin, G. I.

TITLE: Accelerated method of silver plating of components

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 4, 1962, 17-19

TEXT: The authors report on investigations carried out by a Soviet organization [Abstracter's note: No name given] to deposit a silver coating of 1.0 - 1.5 mm thickness on steel by the electrolytic method. The silver was deposited directly on the steel and on a nickel sublayer. The specimens were made of 30 ХГСА (30KhGSA) grade steel, and were pretreated in a solution containing 30 vol.% sulfuric acid (specific gravity 1.84), 30 vol.% orthophosphoric acid (specific gravity 1.57) and 40 vol. % water. The specimens were pickled for 5 - 6 minutes at 20 - 30°C and an anode current density of 20 - 25 amp/dm^2. After pickling and flushing in cold running water the specimens were either directly silver-plated or a sublayer of nickel was applied from an electrolyte containing (gram/liter): nickel sulfate - 200, nickel chloride - 30, boric acid - 30, ammonium sulfate - 1.0, pH 3.5 - 4. After the nickel plating the specimens were subjected to preliminary silver plating in an electrolyte

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S/193/62/000/004/002/008
A004/A101

---Accelerated method of silver plating of components

containing (gram/liter): metallic silver - 0.5 - 2.0, potassium cyanide - 60 - 100, potassium carbonate - 30 - 50, at a current density of 15 - 20 amp/dm^2. To shorten the time of the final silver plating, which took some 50 hours, a technology and an electrolyte composition have been developed that made it possible to increase the current density, while the quality of the silver plating was not reduced. The electrolyte contained (gram/liter): metallic silver - 30 - 40, potassium cyanide - 120 - 160, potassium carbonate - 40 - 90, caustic potash - 1.2 - 2.0. The electrolyte temperature was 40 ± 5°C, the current density 5 - 10 amp/dm^2 and the current yield 90 - 95%. During the electrodeposition process the electrolyte was stirred continuously. A deposition of a silver coating of 1 - 1.5 mm thickness in this electrolyte did not take more than 6 hours. The free cyanogen-to-metallic silver ratio of this electrolyte should amount to approximately 1.6. In torsion tests the silver plating did not peel off. The adhesion strength of the silver layer was also proved by milling. The author gives a brief description of the silver plating of a small aluminum-alloy cylinder. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

KALUGINA, L.T.; GUREVICH, M.A.; ANDREYEVA, T.N.

Late observations of patients who have had a myocardial infarct. Vop. klin. pat. no.3:147-158 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz 1-y Terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy doktor med.nauk M.G.Malkina) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni M.V.Vladirskogo.
(HEART—INFARCTION)

ANDREYEVA, T.N.; KARTASHEVSKAYA, V.Ye.; SKACHKOVA, S.P.

Apparatus for checking selenium luxmeters. Trudy Inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.56:59-65 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Photometry)

DVOSKINA, G.I.; ANDREYEVA, N.N.; SYCHEV, K.A., red.; ANDREYEVA, T.P., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Materials from observations at drifting research stations North Pole-6 and North Pole-7 in 1958-1959] Materialy nabliudenii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh dreifuiushchikh stantsii "Severnyi polius-6," "Severnyi polius-7" 1958/59 goda Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 709 p. Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, vol.251). (MIRA 16:5)
(Arctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)
(Arctic regions--Actinometry--Observations)

SUKHOVA, N.O.; Prinimala uchastiye: ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Change in complement titer during its storage. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:166-167 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

(COMPLEMENTS (IMMUNITY))

GLUSHNEV, V.Ye.; NEPHYAKHINA, A.V.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Characteristics of hydrocarbon composition of gasolines of oxidative cracking and reforming. Trudy Inst.nefti 4:38-46 '54.
(Gasoline) (Hydrocarbons) (MLRA 8:1)

AUTHOR: Bashkoriv, A.N., Kamzolkin, V.V., Sokova, K.M., and Andreyeva, T.P. 65-4-2/12

TITLE: Method of determination of primary and secondary higher alcohols of the fatty series in their mixtures. (Metod opredeleniya pervichnykh i vtorichnykh vyssikh spirtov zhirnogo ryada v ikh smesyakh)

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel"(Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants)1957,No.4,pp.7-11 (U.S.S.R)

ABSTRACT: During studies of higher alcohols produced by a direct oxidation of paraffinic hydrocarbons it was found difficult to determine the content of primary and secondary alcohols, as methods described in the literature (2, 3, 4) were found unsatisfactory when the number of carbon atoms in the molecules exceeds eight. The method is based on some regularities in the oxidation reaction of higher n-aliphatic alcohols with chromic acid in glacial acetic acid. The accuracy of the method on average 5% (Table). There is one table and 6 references including 3 Slavic.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute Ac.Sc.U.S.S.R. (Institut Nefti AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE:

The Position of Hydroxyl Groups in Alcohols Prepared During the Liquid Phase Oxidation of n-Paraffin Hydrocarbons.

oxidation of individual aliphatic alcohols with varying positions of the hydroxyl group (4-tetradecanol and 7-hexadecanol) with subsequent identification of the acids. The method of F. Kraft (Ref.4) was slightly modified, and distillations were carried out according to the method described by L. K. Obukhova (Ref.5). The height of the rectification column was 40 cm and the diameter 1.4 cm. A mixture of hydrocarbons, from which the olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons had been separated, was used as carrier. The content of esters in the fractions was calculated on the basis of the ester number of the fraction. On the basis of the composition of the acids it was possible to conclude that oxidation of the alcohols occurs mainly at the hydroxyl groups. Discrepancies in the rule of Papov occur at increasing distances of the hydroxyl groups from the end hydrocarbon atom. The neutral oxygen-containing compounds (ketones), obtained during the oxidation, were subjected to second oxidation reaction. The total yield of acids = 96%. The investigated fractions of alcohols were concluded to be a mixture of isomers of secondary n-hexadecanols in which the isomers are contained in equal molar

The Position of Hydroxyl Groups in Alcohols Prepared During the Liquid Phase Oxidation of n-Paraffin Hydrocarbons.

quantities. Experimental details on the oxidation of the individual alcohols are given. Tables 1 and 2 give the composition of oxidation products of alcohols and of their distillates; the distribution of acids is shown in Table 3. During experiments on defining the position of the hydroxyl groups in the alcohols, a fraction of alcohols boiling between 125.0 - 126.8, with an hydroxyl number of 229.5, was oxidized. The neutral oxygen-containing compounds were subjected to a second oxidation reaction. Results are given in Tables 4 and 5. These experiments showed that during the oxidation of n-paraffin hydrocarbons in the liquid phase, n-secondary alcohols are formed. The hydroxyl groups of these alcohols are situated at different C atoms of the molecule. It was also found that the reactivity of the secondary C atoms of molecules of higher n-paraffin hydrocarbons to oxygen is practically identical. There are 5 Tables and 8 References: 4 Soviet, 2 German, 1 English and 1 Dutch.

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute, AS USSR (Institut nefti AN SSSR)

AUTHOR: Kamzolkin, V. V., Bashkirov, A. N., [illegible] Z. M., Andreyeva, T. P.; Zelo-kaya, I. A.

TITLE: Position of hydroxl groups in cyclododecanol formed in the liquid phase oxidation of cyclododecane in the presence of boric acid

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 566-[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, decane, catalysis, boric acid, carboxylic acid, oxygen

Abstract: In the oxidation of cyclododecane with molecular oxygen in the presence of boric acid, cyclododecanone (8-10%) and high-boiling oxygen-containing compounds (12-14%), consisting chiefly of [illegible] and [illegible]

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5010006

30% of the 1,6- and 1,7-diols). Orig. art. has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 2/2

ANDREYEVA, T. P.

AUTHOR: Bashkirov, A. N., Kamzolkin, V. V., Sokova, K. M., Andreyeva, T. P. 20-1-42/58

TITLE: On the Problem of the Oxidation Mechanism of Paraffinic Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase (K voprosu o mekhanizme zhidkofaznogo okisleniya parafinovykh uglevodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 149-152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This process is complicated and consists of a number of reactions taking place in parallel or successively. It is considered an established fact that this oxidation under mild conditions proceeds to water and carbonic acid through intermediate products of an incomplete oxidation (peroxides, alcohols, ketones, acids and others). A complicated mixture of oxygen-containing products develops. In an earlier paper (reference 1) the authors worked out the synthesis of higher alcohols of the aliphatic series by direct oxidation of paraffinic hydrocarbons in the presence of boric acid. The Shemism and the mechanism of individual stages has still to be determined. For this purpose the oxidation of a number of individual hydrocarbons was carried out and the composition of the alcohols produced was studied. A nitrogen-oxygen mixture (3,0 - 3,5% O_2) with addition of 5% boric acid (calculated on the initial hydrocarbon) under atmospheric pressure was

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On the Problem of the Oxidation Mechanism of Paraffinic Hydro- 20-1-42/58
carbons in the Liquid Phase.

and does not lead to positive results. The methods known in publications (references3,4) proved to be useless. In order to solve this problem the authors worked out a special method of the quantitative determination of primary and secondary alcohols. For this purpose alcohols were by means of chromic acid oxidized in the medium of glacial acetic acid. The accuracy of this method is about 5%. From the given results of analysis follows that predominantly secondary alcohols form in the reaction studied here (87,7 - 88,7 mol.%). The interaction of oxygen with the molecules of the paraffinic hydrocarbons of normal structure mainly takes place at the secondary carbon atoms. There are 4 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute AS USSR (Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR)
PRESENTED: June 26, 1957, by A.V. Topchiyev, Acadmician
SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

computation could be carried out also according to the following formula:

$$X = \frac{A(M-1)-107.9(100-A)}{14A} \cdot 100$$

whereby X denotes the content of acid C_n(mol.%); A denotes the content of silver in the existing silver salt (percentage by weight); M denotes the molecular weight of the acid C_{n+1}. The numerical empirical data prove that this method of oxidation of alcohols can be used very well for the detection of the position of the hydroxyl group. The experimental results show furthermore that the alcohols obtained form a binary mixture of- n-hexadecyl alcohols. The quantity of various alcohol molecules in this group is equal. Comprisingly was said that the alcohls produced by the oxidation of n-paraffinic hydrocarbons are mainly of secondary nature and represent a mixture of various isomeric substances.

The reactivity of the atoms of the molecules of higher paraffin hydrogens of normal structure does not display any considerable differences and is equal in comparison to oxygen. This is the condition for the production of isomeric substances

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3663

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki

Okisleniye uglevodorodov v zhidkoy faze; sbornik statey (Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 334 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: N. M. Emanuel', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: K. M. Dyumayev; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists interested in hydrocarbon oxidation reactions, particularly for those specializing in petroleum fuels.

COVERAGE: This collection of 35 articles represents the results of investigations over a period of several years on problems of hydrocarbon oxidation. The authors present their own theoretical and experimental data and also draw from current literature. No personalities are mentioned. References ... most of the articles.

Bashkirov, A.N., V.V. Kamzolkin, K.M. Sokova, and T.P. Andreyeva [Institut nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR)]. Mechanism of Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Paraffin Hydrocarbons 159

Oxidation of n-tridecane, n-pentadecane and n-hexadecane in the presence of boric acid is investigated. For the most part, secondary alcohols are formed. The purpose of the study was to establish a scientific basis for a method of preparing aliphatic alcohols by the direct oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons developed by the Petroleum Institute.

Zeynalov, B.K., and Y.S. Leykakh [Institut khimii AN Azerb.SSR (Institute for Chemistry AS Azerb.SSR)]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Hexadecane Oxidation 168

Liquid-phase oxidation of n-hexadecane as a model reaction for normal paraffin hydrocarbons is studied. An optimum amount of carboxyl acids (caprylic, pelargonic, capric, undecylic, lauric, tridecylic and tetradecanoic) is obtained after passing 720-960 liters of air per hour through the reactive mixture for 10 hours at 150°.

Sergeyev, P.G. (Deceased), and L.A. Ivanov [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)]. The Oxidation of Hexenes 182

From their experiments on the oxidation of olefins (hexenes), the authors conclude that the olefin oxidation process can be used to obtain alcohols.

Kamneva, A.I., and Ye.S. Panfilova [Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyev)]. Mechanism of the Autoxidation of Cyclohexene 188

The authors examine the mechanism of the autoxidation of cyclohexene and discuss the various paths of cyclohexene formation. Liquid-phase oxidation of cyclohexene and analysis in both scattered and ultraviolet light confirm the presence of a hydroperoxide which decomposes to form first a ketone, then an alcohol. Cyclohexene polymerization products were isolated and identified as dimers and trimers of cyclohexene hydroperoxides and their ketoderivatives.

Fedorov, V.V. [Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products]. Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Certain Aliphatic-Aromatic Hydrocarbons 197

The author describes the separation and identification of hydroperoxides obtained in the oxidation of aliphatic-aromatic hydrocarbons, confirms the reactivity of various hydrocarbons, and reports on the application of hydroperoxides as polymerization initiators.

12

Sergeyev, P.G. (Deceased), B.V. Kiryan, and B.I. Golovanenko [Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products]. Kinetics of the Thermal Decomposition of Certain Aliphatic-Aromatic Hydrogen Peroxides 207

The kinetics of the thermal decomposition of the hydroperoxides of isopropylbenzene and of s-butylbenzene, with and without solvents, is investigated at 100-130°C. It is shown that the thermal decomposition reactions of s-butylbenzene and isopropylbenzene hydroperoxides differ greatly.

Kucher, R.V., A.I. Yurzhenko, and M.A. Kovbus [L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko (Lvov State University imeni Ivan Franko)]. Oxidation of Tertiary Hydrocarbons in Emulsions by Molecular Oxygen 212

The rate of hydrogen peroxide accumulation during the oxidation of isopropylbenzene by gaseous oxygen in alkaline emulsions of hydrocarbons was investigated. The presence of emulsifiers increases th... of oxidation as a result of increased oxygen, hydrocarbon a... peroxide solubility ... aqueous phase. Solid be... ...ifiers were used. ... ...nzene is more easily o... 1,1-diphenylethan...

Eventova, M... State University ...monosov]. Oxid... ...rbons by Oxygen

AnDreyeva, T.P.

BASHKIROV, A.N.; KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; SOKOVA, K.M.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Determination of primary and secondary higher alcohols of the aliphatic series in their mixtures. Metod.anal.org. soed.nefti,ikh smes. i proizv. no.1:170-177 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Alcohols) (Hydrocarbons)

38689

S/510/60/014/000/003/006
D244/D307

5.3300

AUTHORS: Kamzolkin, V.V., Bashkirov, A.N., Sokova, K.M., and Andreyeva, T.P.

TITLE: Composition of oxygen-containing compounds forming during the liquid phase aerial oxidation of n-pentadecane

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nefti. Trudy, v. 14, 1960, Khimiya nefti, 65 - 75

TEXT: Results are presented of the study of the composition of the products of oxidation of n-pentadecane in the presence of boric acid. More oxygen was used in this work than previously (Bashkirov A.N., Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1, no. 3, 272 (1956)). The aim of the present investigation was to obtain additional data on the oxidative conversions of hydrocarbons and or some intermediate oxygen-containing compounds. It was found that the increase of O in the oxidizing gas from 3.5 % to 21 % doubles the quantity of O - containing compounds. At the same time the proportion of OH - containing compounds decreases from 70 % to 50 % and COOH - containing compounds increase from 12 % to 31 %. The amount of carbonyl com-

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BASHKIROV, A.N.; KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; SOKOVA, K.M.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.; KORNEVA, V.V.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.

Synthesis of cyclododecanol by the liquid-phase oxidation of cyclododecane. Neftekhimiia 1 no.4:527-534 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR i Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; BASHKIROV, A.N.; SOKOVA, K.M.; MARTYNES, M.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Transformations of higher aliphatic alcohols during their liquid phas oxidation. Neftekhimiia 1 no.5:675-682 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Alcohols)(Oxidation)

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; KORNEVA, V.V.; KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; SOKOVA, K.M.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.; BASHKIROV, A.N.

Preparation of ω-dodecalactam from 1,5,9-cyclododecatriene. Neftekhimia 2 no.1:106-109 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Lactams) (Cyclododecatriene)

ANDREYEVA, T.P.

2

SOKOLOVA, S.M., KAMZOLKIN, V.V., ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Obtaining cyclododecanol by liquid-phase oxidation of cyclododecane

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

KAMZOLKIN, V.V.; BASHKIROV, A.N.; SOKOVA, K.M.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.

By-products of the liquid-phase oxidation of cyclododecane with molecular oxygen in the presence of boric acid. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:96-99 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni A.V. Topchiyeva.

KAMYOLKIN, V.V.; BASHKIROV, A.N.; SOKOVA, A.N.; SMIRNOVA, T.F.; ZAIMAYA, G.A.

Concerning the position of hydroxyl groups in the cyclododecanediols formed in the liquid-phase oxidation of cyclododecene in the presence of boric acid. Neftekhimiia 4 no.4:598-602 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

DOLGOPOLOVA, A.V.; ANDREYEVA, T.S.

X-ray therapy in chronic tonsillitis in children. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.2:81-82 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kozhnogo otdeleniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk P.S. Ivanov; konsul'tant - dotsent S.M.Gitman) i iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. F.S.Murogin; konsul'tant - prof. N.P.Negovskiy) TSentral'noy poliklinik Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR (nach. N.I.Kuznetsov)

(TONSILLITIS, ther.
x-ray ther. in chronic dis. (Rus))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
x-ray ther. in chronic tonsillitis (Rus))

S/241/62/000/011/001/005
B144/B186

27.1220

AUTHORS: Mirimova, T. D., and Andreyeva, T. S.

TITLE: Radiation injuries of skull and brain induced in a child by x-ray therapy of adenocarcinoma of the parotid gland

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 11, 1962, 36 - 39

TEXT: The high susceptibility of skull and brain to radiotherapeutic injuries, especially in children, is pointed out by citing the course of illness in a girl afflicted with adenocarcinoma of the parotid gland. Tumor formation behind the ear shell was first observed when the girl was aged four. The neoplasm was diagnosed as mixed tumor of the parotid gland and was x-ray treated with 3733 r, yielding good results. About 2 years later it began to grow again and was histologically diagnosed as adenocarcinoma. A second course of x-ray therapy (4850 r in total) was administered, broken by an interval because of necrotic reactions of the skin with epilation. The tumor diminished in size and later disappeared entirely, but a large and deep roentgen ulcer with fistula formation developed 1 1/2 month after completion of this irradiation series. The ulcer healed,

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but the contiguous skin showed all signs of severe radiation damage. About 9 months later a new tumor had developed at the base of the ear shell and behind the ear flap, which was irradiated with 13200 r in total, within ∿5 months. At the end of this period the tumor had almost disappeared, but the girl's state of health deteriorated rapidly and she died ∿4 years after the beginning of the illness. Autoptical diagnosis: necroses of the soft tissues, extensive destruction of the neighboring bones, gangrene of the parietal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum; no tumor tissue found histologically. Thus, the child had apparently been healed of the tumor but died from the severe irradiation injuries. Special care is recommended in the pediatric x-ray therapy of malignant growths located in the head.

ASSOCIATION: Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (Roentgenological Department of the Pediatric Institute AMS USSR). Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye 1-y detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Moskvy (Roentgenological Department of the 1st Moscow Clinical Children Hospital)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1962

BUSHMARIN, O.N.; ANDREYEVA, T.V.; SKAVRONSKAYA, V.N.

Measuring friction in a turbulent boundary layer on a rough surface. Trudy LPI no.198:193-202 '58. (MIRA 12:12)
(Boundary layer) (Friction)

BUSHMARIN, O.N.; ANDREYEVA, T.V.

Measuring friction in a turbulent boundary layer by the use of total-pressure tubes. Trudy LPI no.198:213-218 '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Boundary layer) (Friction)

L 16904-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pe-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/
AFMD(t)/AEDC(b)/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/SSD/ASD(a)-5/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/JG/
AT/WH S/0294/64/002/005/0829/0831
ACCESSION NR: AP4047387

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, T. V.; Barantseva, I. G.; Dudnik, Ye. M.; Yupko, V. L.

TITLE: Study of some physical properties of aluminum nitride

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 5, 1964, 829-831

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum nitride, specific electrical resistance, thermal conductivity, thermal expansion coefficient, dielectric constant, dielectric loss, thermocouple, dilatometer/ OMP 019 pyrometer, MOM 4 resistance measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of specific electrical resistance, coefficient of thermal conductivity, coefficient of thermal expansion, frequency dependence of the dielectric constant, and the dielectric loss angle of aluminum nitride have been investigated. The measurements were made on compact specimens with porosity of 10-20%, obtained by cold pressing and subsequent caking in an atmosphere of nitrogen at 2173K. The specific electrical resistance measurements were made in a temperature range of 300-1873K on specimens 8 mm in diameter and 12-15 mm high, using an MOM-4 apparatus. The temperatures were measured by platinum--platinum-rhodium thermocouples. The specific resistance was found to decrease monotonically from 2.25×10^{11} at 673K to 9×10^{3} ohm-cm at 1473K.

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L 16904-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047387

2

The thermal conductivity was measured in the range of 300-1473K. For room temperature the method described by V. S. Neshpor and I. G. Barantseva (Inzh-Fiz. Zh. No. 1, 1963) was used, and for high temperatures the method of V. V. Pustovalov (Zavodskaya laboratoriya; No. 9, 1093, 1957). High temperatures were measured by a pyrometer of the type OMP-019. A monotonic decrease in the thermal conductivity was observed in this regime. The frequency dependence of the dielectric constant and the dielectric loss angle were measured in the range of 73 kilocycles to 26 megacycles. The dielectric constant dropped up to a frequency of about 300 kilocycles, and thereafter increased very slowly. The coefficient of thermal expansion was measured in the range of 300-1373K, using an optical quartz dilatometer. The mean value of this coefficient was found to be 4.8 x 10^{-6}/C. The specimens were prepared by Yu. D. Repkin. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Materials Research Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 32675-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6013567 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0293/0296

AUTHOR: Paderno, Yu. B.; Dudnik, Ye. M.; Andreyeva, T. V.; Barantseva, I. G.; Yupko, V. L.

51
Br1

ORG: Institute of Material Science Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Measurement of the thermal expansion coefficients of ZrC, HfC, NbC, and TaC at high temperatures

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Vysokotemperaturnyye neorganicheskiye soyedineniya (High temperature inorganic compounds). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 293-296

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium carbide, hafnium compound, tantalum compound, niobium compound, heat expansion, ~~OPM-19 micropyrometer~~ CARBIDE

ABSTRACT: The thermal expansion of zirconium, hafnium, niobium, and tantalum carbides was studied in the 1370°-3170°K range. The object of the work was to fill a gap in the literature. The thermal expansion was measured in a vacuum chamber (10^{-2} mm Hg) in which carbide samples (8 mm in diameter and 15-18 mm in length) were heated electrically. The carbide samples were prepared by hot-pressing technique and the temperature was measured with an OPM-19 micropyrometer. The individual carbide samples had the

Card 1/2

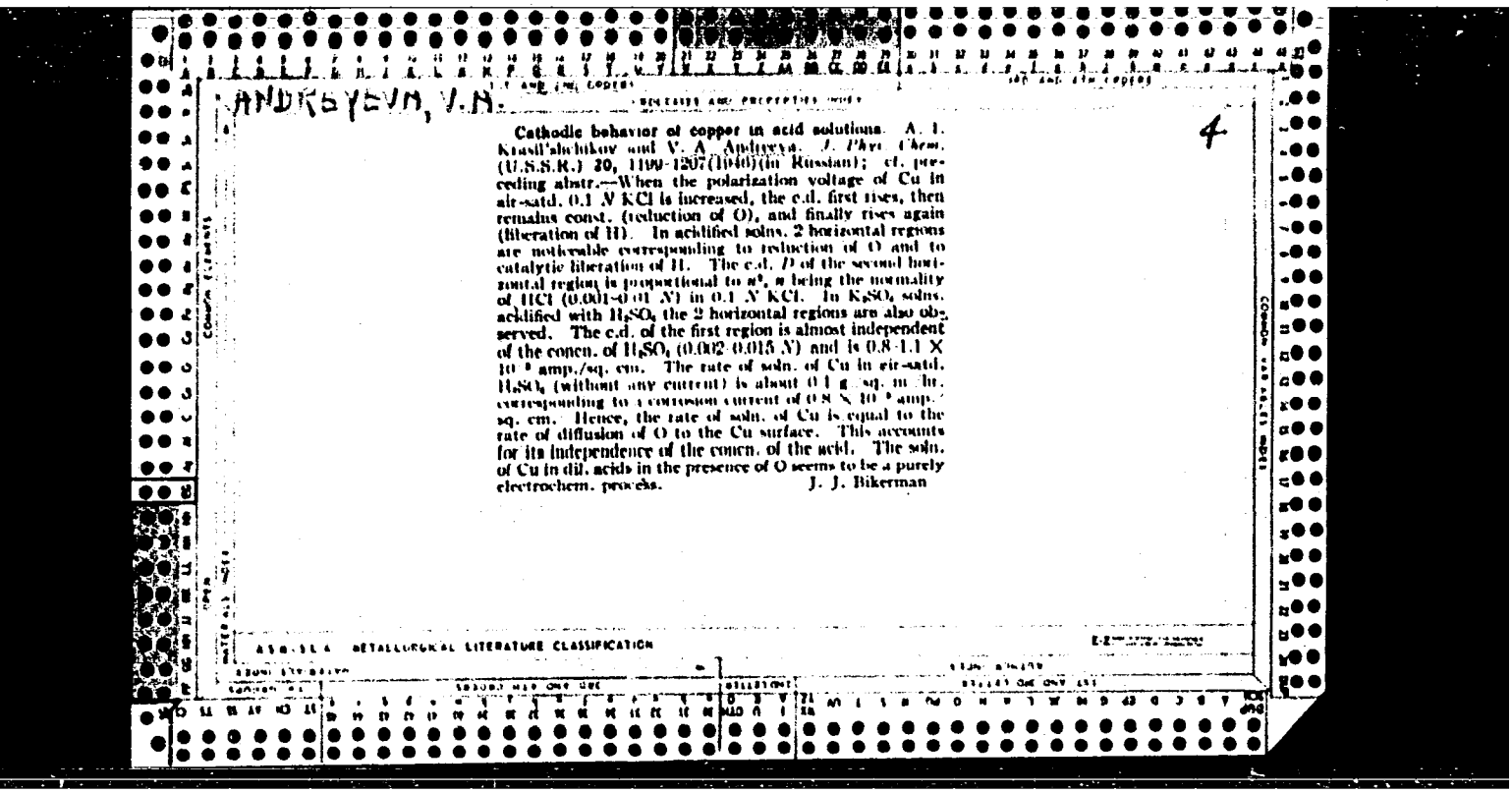
ANDREYEVA, T.V.; YABLOKOV, A.V.

New method of determining the age of Mystacoceti. Zool. zhur. 44 no.1:145-146 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

ANDREYEVA, V.

Time and gravitation. Znan.sila 36 no.11:35 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Relativity (Physics))



ANDREYEVA, V.A.

4

Cathodic behavior of copper in acid solutions. A. I. Krasil'shchikov and V. A. Andreyeva. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* **20**, 1199-1207(1946)(in Russian); cf. preceding abstr.—When the polarization voltage of Cu in air-satd. 0.1 *N* KCl is increased, the c.d. first rises, then remains const. (reduction of O), and finally rises again (liberation of H). In acidified solns. 2 horizontal regions are noticeable corresponding to reduction of O and to catalytic liberation of H. The c.d. *D* of the second horizontal region is proportional to n^3, *n* being the normality of HCl (0.001–0.01 *N*) in 0.1 *N* KCl. In K_2SO_4 solns. acidified with H_2SO_4 the 2 horizontal regions are also observed. The c.d. of the first region is almost independent of the concn. of H_2SO_4 (0.002–0.015 *N*) and is 0.8–1.1 × 10^{-6} amp./sq. cm. The rate of soln. of Cu in air-satd. H_2SO_4 (without any current) is about 0.1 g./sq. m./hr. corresponding to a corrosion current of 0.8 × 10^{-6} amp./sq. cm. Hence, the rate of soln. of Cu is equal to the rate of diffusion of O to the Cu surface. This accounts for its independence of the concn. of the acid. The soln. of Cu in dil. acids in the presence of O seems to be a purely electrochem. process. J. J. Bikerman

KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.I.; ANDREYEVA, V.A.

Kinetics of ionization of oxygen. Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 27, 389-93 '53.
(CA 47 no.19:9825 '53) (MLRA 6:5)

SOV/137-57-6-10388

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, V.A., Kop'yev, M.I.

TITLE: Decarburization Increases the Resistance of Steel to Hydrogen Corrosion (Uvelicheniye stoykosti stali protiv vodorodnoy korrozii metodom obezuglerozhivaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. n.-i. proyekt. in-ta azot. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 6, pp 308-313

ABSTRACT: It has been established that decarburized steel (DS) may be employed in the manufacture of components designed for operation at elevated temperatures and pressures in a medium containing H_2. The DS was found to be particularly useful in the manufacture of equipment employed for synthesis of NH_3. The process of decarburization of low-carbon steel is carried out in a hermetically sealed furnace from which all O_2 has been withdrawn. The temperature programing of the process consists of the following stages: 1) Heating to a temperature of 750°C over a period of 70 hours (up to 500° the heating is performed with dry H_2; at higher temperatures, a humidifier unit begins to operate at a water temperature

Card 1/2

Decarburization Increases the Resistance of Steel to Hydrogen Corrosion

of 70-75°); 2) decarburization proper at a temperature of 730° for a period of 70 hours; 3) cooling to room temperature, which also requires 70 hours (with the humidifier in operation until a temperature of 500° has been reached). The C content in DS is reduced to values of a few thousandths of one percent, while the metal acquires a ferritic structure. The tensile strength of the steel is reduced by 15-20%, while its plasticity is somewhat improved. Decarburization may penetrate to a depth of 4-5 mm.

V.L.

Andreyeva, V. A

AUTHORS: Naydenova, I. N., Andreyeva, V. A., Bykov, V. T., 62-11-22/29
Versen, S. P., Zyakhor, Ye. S., Cherniy, V. F.

TITLE: On the Investigation of Effective Substances of the Cinquefoil Ginseng (K izucheniyu deystvuyushchikh veshchestv zhen'shenya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdel.Khim.Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp.1403-1404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm the assumed compounds in the cinquefoil ginseng (Panax quinquefolium), colour reactions were applied. Namely such ones which are applied in the paper chromatography. The ginseng extracts provide coloured drop-reactions with "hinhydrine" antimony trichloride, paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde, benzidine, α-naphthol. These reactions confirm the existence of sugar, amino- and steroid-compounds. The application of the chromatography made it possible to carry out the elimination of active preparations from the ginseng extract. The root itself is called "San'-sa". There are 10 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Far-east Branch of the AN USSR (Dal'nevostochnyy filial AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

ANDREYEVA, V.A.; LEBEDEV, N.A.; STOVBUN, A.V.

Ranges of values of some systems of functionals in certain classes of analytic functions. Vest.LGU 16 no.7:8-22 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Functional analysis)

SMIRNOVA, T.V.; NAUMOVA, I.I.; ANDREYEVA, V.A.

Preparation of some amino- and alkyl-substituted phenyl-β-fluoroethyl ethers. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:710-712 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Ethers)

ANDREYEVA, V.A.

Presence of alkaloids in the ginseng. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no. 15:132-134 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ANDREYEVA, V. A.

ANDREYEVA, V. A. — "The Excretory Function of the Stomach in Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Laboratory of Cortical-Visceral Pathology. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

ANDREYEVA, V.A.; KURTSIN, I.T.

Changes in the higher nervous activity in experimental proctitis.
Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:400-404 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zav. - I.T. Kurtsin).
Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(RECTUM--DISEASES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

ANDREYEVA, V.A.

Excretory function of stomach in disorders of the higher nervous activity. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:268-273 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zaveduyushchiy - I.T.Kurtsin) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(STOMACH) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

ANDREYEVA, V.A.

Accelerated method for rinsing chemical vessels. Lab.delo 6 no.3:50 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii (zav. - prof. I.T. Kurtsin) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(CHEMICAL APPARATUS)

SHVALEV, V.N.; CHUMBURIDZE, O.G.; ANDREYEVA, V.A.; VOLOSKOVA, V.Ye.; KURTSIN, I.T.

Changes in the nervous apparatus of the stomach in experimental peptic ulcer. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.3:703-706 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACK—INNVERVATION)

L 30355-66 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6008319 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0142/0148

AUTHOR: Belichenko, A.I. (L'vov); Andreyeva, V.D. (L'vov)

42
B+1

ORG: none

25

TITLE: Transistorized selective RC amplifiers with controllable tuning

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Elementy sistem otbora i peredachi informatsii (Elements of systems for selecting and transferring information). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 142-148

TOPIC TAGS: tuned amplifier, transistorized amplifier, feedback amplifier

ABSTRACT: Numerous recently proposed transistorized selective RC amplifiers cannot be used for accurate measurements. Their tuning cannot be controlled by the minimum voltage of the feedback, and because of the absence of the phase correction of the input resistance of the transistor RC bridge, they always use a positive feedback which results in unstable selectivity and in an unsteady transfer coefficient of the signal. The present authors investigated the problem and propose a new scheme for a transistorized selective RC amplifier with controllable tuning as shown in Fig. 1. During the experimental testing the d.c. current was stable within 9%, and the transfer coefficient of the signal within 4% with a temperature change from +20 to +80C. The maximum input signal voltage is 3V; tuning frequency, 100 cps; Q-factor, 10; and overall signal transfer coefficient, 0.13. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Andreyev, V. F.

Dissertation: "Treatment of a Pimply Rash by Internal Infusions of Bismuth Carbonate." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 7 Jun 54.
Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 28 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

CHAIDZE, R.A.; ANDREYEVA, V.F.

Polyp of the descending segment of the duodenum. Khirurgiia no.3:113-115 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Sh.I. Abramov) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(DUODENUM—TUMORS)

ANDREYEVA, V.G.
P.5

18(7); 25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3133

Korroziya i zashchita staley; sbornik statey (Corrosion and Protection of Steel: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 233 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.D. Tomashov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Reviewers: A.A. Zhukhovitskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and K.S. Ponomareva, Docent; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya.G. Alaverdov; Tech. Ed.: S.M. Popova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument Construction: N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with questions of the corrosion and protection of metals.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection deal with the corrosion of steels in corrosive enviroments, investigation of the effect of various factors on corrosion, and methods of protecting steels from gas and electrochemical corrosion. Special attention is given to new methods of investigation. A number of the articles give the results of studies made under operating conditions. New data, obtained by the Department of Metal Corrosion,

Card 1/5

KOGAN, V. D.; ANDREYEVA, V. I.

Age of diapiric structures in the eastern part of the Dnieper graben. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.4:47-51 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Trest Khar'kovneftegazrazvedka.

(Dnieper Valley—Geological time)

ANDREYEVA, V.I.

Tumor of a vascular glomus. Sov.med. no.2:34-35 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Gosudarstvennoge ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova (Leningrad).
(Blood vessels--Tumors)

KONYAKHINA, M.A.: ANDREYEVA, V.I.: BYSTRYAKOVA, L.V., KUSHINOVA, G.A.: SMIRNOVA, A.I.

Clinical characteristics of dysentery in young children. Pediatriia no.2:Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz kafedry infetskonnykh bolezney u detey (zav.-prof. M.G. Danilevich) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. N.T. Shutova) i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Leninskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach A.M. Belyayeva)
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child)

ANDREYEVA, V.I.

Observation of a neurinoma of the radix mesenterii of the small intestine. Vop.neirokhir. 19 no.6:56-57 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz III Khirurgicheskoy kliniki GIDUV

(MESENTERIES, neoplasms,
neuroma of radix mesenterii of small intestine)
(NEUROMA,
radix mesenterii of small intestine)

BLINOV, N.I., professor; ANDREYEVA, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.V.

Experience in using protein blood substitutes in surgical clinics. Sov.med. 20 no.2:44-49 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N.I.Blinov) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova (Leningrad)

(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES, ther. use in surg.)
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE plasma substitute transfusion)

BLINOV, N.I., prof., ANDREYEVA, V.I.

Transfusion of cold-resistant blood in a surgical clinic.
Sov.med. 22 no.5:54-57 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
cold-resist. blood, evaluation (Rus))

ANDREYEVA, V.I.

Comparative characteristics of the course of convalescence from dysentery in specialized nuracries and in wards for the convalescent. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.2:58-62 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T.Shutova).
(DYSENTERY) (CHILDREN--HOSPITALS) (HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT)

ANDREYEVA, V.I.

A case of lymphocytic goiter (Hashimoto's struma). Sov.med. 23 no.9: 124-125 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov) Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(GOITER case reports)

L 23868-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/GS/RM

ACC NR: AT6009944 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0246/0248

AUTHOR: Limar', T. F.; Andreyeva, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of high-purity niobium pentoxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii i tekhnologii mineral'nykh soley i okislov (Studies in the field of chemistry and technology of mineral salts and oxides). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 246-248

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, metal purification

ABSTRACT: The niobium pentoxide was prepared from commercial potassium fluoniobate, $K_2NbF_7 \cdot H_2O$, which contain (in %) 0.1-0.3 SiO_2, 0.3-0.7 TiO_2, 0.01-0.05 Fe_2O_3, and 0.5--1.0 Ta_2O_5. Potassium was removed by dissolving the fluoniobate and passing it through a KU-1 or KU-2 ion exchange resin. Subsequent operations involved the precipitation of niobium hydroxide and formation of the oxalate complex, as follows:

$$Nb_2O_5 \cdot x H_2O + 6H_2C_2O_4 \rightarrow 2H_3[NbO(C_2O_4)_3] + y H_2O.$$

Prior to crystallization, hydrogen peroxide was added to tie up the titanium in the soluble peroxyoxalate complex. Crystals of oxaloniobic acid $H_3[NbO(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot xH_2O$ formed, and yielded niobium pentoxide (50-60% yield) after heating to 700°-800°C. The

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L 23868-66
ACC NR: AT6009944 O

rest of the niobium pentoxide was obtained from the mother liquor. The method yielded niobium pentoxide of both special and reagent purity. The method has been used both in the laboratory and in industry and no special equipment was required. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 dda

L 16814-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003256 S/0286/63/000/003/0018/0018

44

AUTHOR: Limar', T. F.; Andreyeva, V. I.

TITLE: Method of obtaining mononitrate-dioxyniobium. Class C 01f; 12m, 9. No. 152874

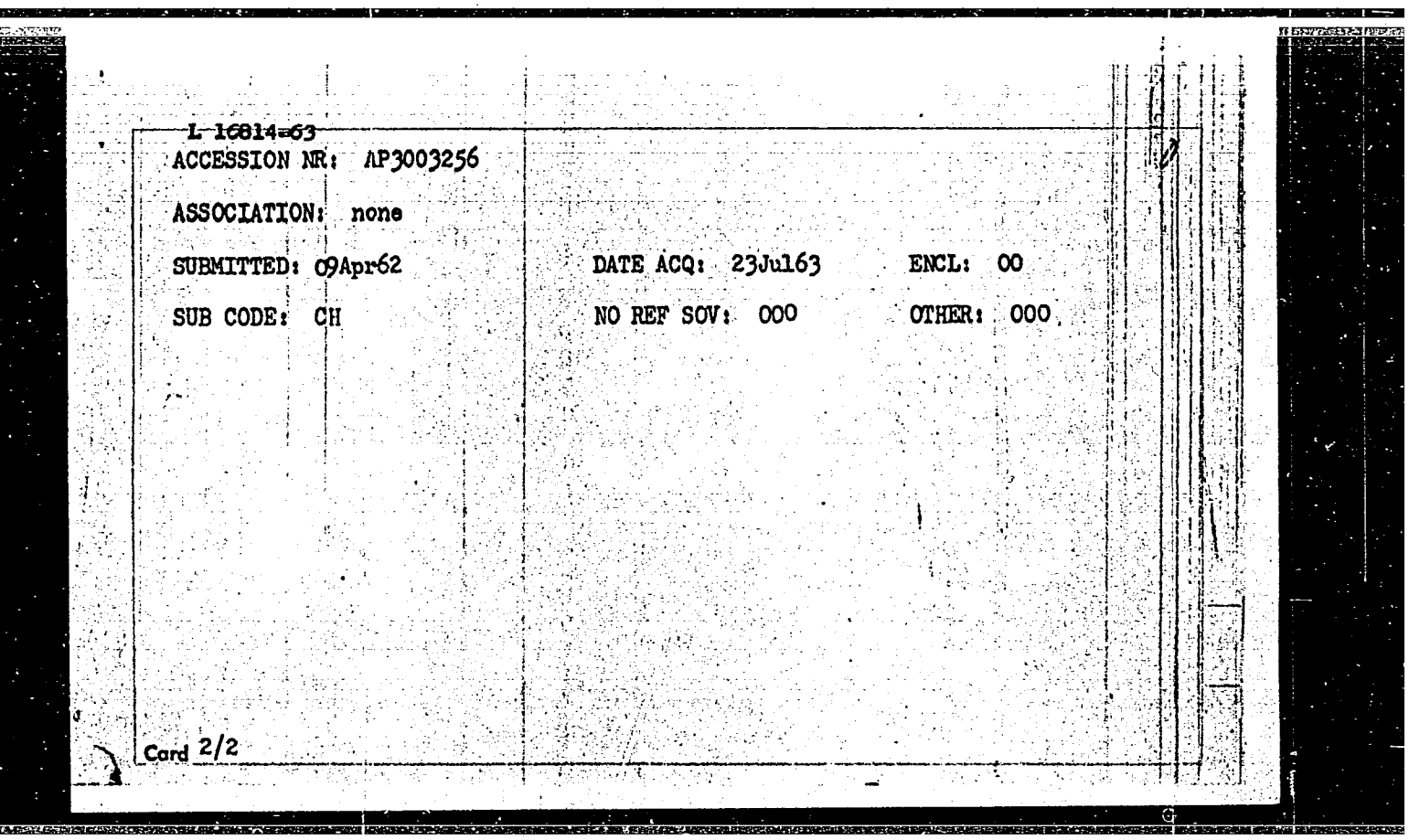
SOURCE: Byul. izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1963, 18

TOPIC TAGS: mononitrate-dioxyniobium, production, hydrogen peroxide

ABSTRACT: Method of obtaining mononitrate-dioxyniobium from niobium-hydroxite and hydrogen peroxide; its distinguishing feature is that the freshly precipitated hydroxite of niobium is dissolved in a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and nitric acid, taken in a ratio 3:1 by volume, and the obtained peroxinitrate of niobium is dried and decomposed at 150 -- 170 C.

[Abstracter's note: complete translation]. Orig. art. has no figures, tables, or formulas.

Card 1/2



L 16814-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003256

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 52073-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EEC-4/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pad IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014086 UR/0363/65/001/004/0591/0596

AUTHOR: Limar', T. F.; Andreyeva, V. I.; Uvarova, K. A.

TITLE: On the synthesis of $PbZrO_3$

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 591-596

TOPIC TAGS: thermal decomposition, chemical reaction, lead zirconate, zirconium compound

ABSTRACT: The article is the first of a series devoted to the study of coprecipitation by ammonia of compounds of lead and zirconium, lead and titanium, lead and tin, and their more complex mixtures, and also to a study of the conditions of thermal decomposition of coprecipitated compounds for preparation of $PbZrO_3$, $PbTiO_3$, $Pb(Sn)O_3$, and their solid solutions. In this first paper, physicochemical methods of analysis (determination of solubility, pH, specific volume of the precipitates) were used to examine the interaction in the $Pb(NO_3)_2 - NH_4OH - H_2O$, $Pb(NO_3)_2 - HCl - NH_4OH - H_2O$, and $Pb(NO_3)_2 - ZrOCl_2 - NH_4OH - H_2O$ systems. It was found that the interaction of zirconyl chloride solutions with ammonia results in the formation of

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L 52073-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014036

two insoluble compounds: basic chloride $ZrO(OH)_{1.75}Cl_{0.25}$ and zirconium hydroxide $ZrO(OH)_2$. Interaction in the $Pb(NO_3)_2$ - HCl - NH_4OH - H_2O and $Pb(NO_3)_2$ - $ZrOCl_2$ - - NH_4OH - H_2O system is associated with the formation of lead chloride and basic lead [illegible], whose composition [illegible]. The optimum pH range for the coprecipitation of compounds of lead and zirconium is 9.0--9.5. The precipitate contains zirconium hydroxide $ZrO(OH)_2$ and basic lead chloride $PbO \cdot PbCl_2$; hydrolysis of the latter is accomplished by washing the precipitate with ammonium nitrate. Orig. art. has: [illegible] tables.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy filial VNII Khimreaktivov i osobochistykh veshchestv (Donets Branch, VNII of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances)

SUBMITTED: [illegible] ENCL: [illegible] SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

STRELKOVA, N.I.; ANDREYEVA, V.M.; BELYAKINA, V.S.

Electrical activity of the brain and the content of catechol amines in the urine of patients with phantom pains as a reflection of the pain syndrome in relation to peloid-balneological treatment. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.6:856-862 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (direktor G.N. Pospelova), Moskva.

ANDREYEVA, V.M.

Observations of acute mesenteric lymphadenitis. Sov.med. 21 Supplement: 14 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz III khirurgicheskoy kafedry ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.
(LYMPHATICS--DISEASES)

ANDREYEVA, V.M.

Exercise therapy combined with radon baths in treating hypertension. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz. kul't. 23 no.5:428-433 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury (zav. - prof. V.N. Moshkov) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii (dir. - kand.med.nauk G.N. Pospelova).

(EXERCISE THERAPY)
(RADON--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(HYPERTENSION)

ANDREYEVA, V. M., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "Therapeutic physical culture together with radon baths in hypertension". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Health RSFSR, State Sci Res Inst of Spa Studies and Physiotherapy), 200 copies (KL, No 26, 1959, 127)

KULEZNEV, V.N.; ANDREYEVA, V.M.

Light scattering by solutions of polymer mixtures.
Vysokom. soed. 4 no.12:1851-1857 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ural'skiy gosduarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.

(Polymers)
(Light—Scattering)

USSR/Geography - Maps of Capital- Sep/Oct 52
istic Countries

"Review and Bibliography: Judging the Series of Brochures, 'Map of the World,'" V. M. Andreyeva

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf" No 5, pp 77-81

During a meeting of the Dept of Geog of the Capitalistic Countries, Inst of Geog Acad Sci USSR, a number of booklets of series "Map of the World," published by the State Press of

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Geog Lit, was reviewed. Prof K. M. Popov opened the session. Criticism was expressed by several experts, stating deficiencies and errors found in the books. Prof Popov outlined in a final speech the purposes of these publications.

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ANDREYEVA, V. M.

ANDREYEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; POPOV,K.M., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ASOYAN, N.S., redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Australia; a geographical sketch] Avstraliia; geograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1956. 101 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Australia--Geography)

ANDREYEVA, V.M.

Steel and iron industries in the Great Lakes region. Trudy Inst.geog. no.70:98-135 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Great Lakes--Iron industry)

ANDREYEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; ASOYAN, N.S., red.; NOGINA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[New Zealand] Novaia Zelandiia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 95 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(New Zealand--Geography)

ANDREYEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; GOKHMAN, Veniamin Maksovich; KOVALEVSKIY, Vladimir Pavlovich; POLOVITSKAYA, Mariya Yefimovna; POPOV, K.M., doktor ekon.nauk, otv.red.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.G., kand.geograf.nauk, otv.red.; CHIZHOV, N.N., red.; VASILEVSKIY, L.I., red.; KISELEVA, Z.A., red.kart; NOGINA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic regions of the U.S.A.; the North] Ekonomicheskie raiony SShA: Sever. Otv. red. K.M.Popov, M.G.Solov'eva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 829 p.. (MIRA 12:1)
(United States--Economic geography)

ANDREYEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna. POPOV, K.M., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.V., red.; SHAPOVALOV, N.S., mlad. red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red.kart; ARDANOVA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[New Zealand; economic geography] Novaia Zelandiia; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1963. 334 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(New Zealand--Economic geography)

ANDREYEVA, V.M.; KNYAZHINSKAYA, L.A.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.; FREYKIN, Z.G.

Problems of population geography at the scientific conference on the population of Central Asia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 1:145-148 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)